

CHRISTMAS 1967

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International Banknote Society



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ABOUT JAPANESE NOTES

By K. O. MAO (Hong Kong)

Besides China, Japan is the other Asian country whose papermoney is very popular among collectors. Japanese notes first appeared in the first year of Kenbu of Emperor Daigo (A.D. 1334). But they did not have widespread circulation until the time of Tokugawa. The port of Ka Na Kai-Ko (which is the present Ginza of Tokyo, then known as E Do) which was opened in the 3rd year of Kei-Cho was the birth place of Japanese notes and coins.

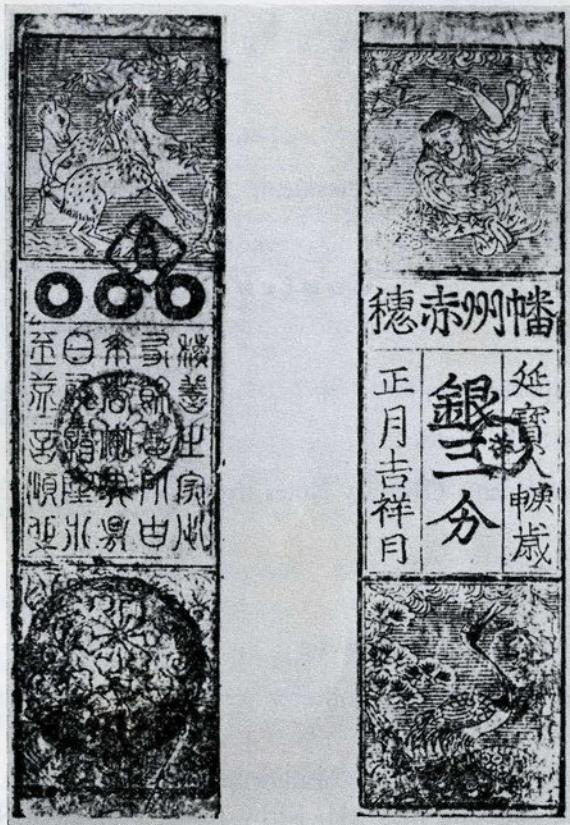


Figure 1. Gin 3 Fun, Akaho Clan. A.D. 1680

Japanese dollars are known as Yens and one Yen is equal to 100 Sen. Japanese notes were known at different times by the following names: Kuni-Satsu, Hansatsu, Shisatsu, Kinsatsu, Komesatsu, Kasatsu and Okura Da Kan Sho which means

"Treasury Convertible Bill". Later in Meiji 4th year (A.D. 1811) counterfeited notes were so common that the old notes had to be replaced by more meticulously printed notes from Germany. The local money exchange shops also issued four kinds of notes: Kin Ken (Gold Note), Gin Ken (Silver Note) Sen Ken (Copper Note) and Yo Gin Ken (New Mexican Silver Dollar).

During the Meiji reign many of the current notes could not be redeemed. In the 9th year of Meiji the amount of unredeemable notes totalled 160 million yens. In the 14th year of Meiji these notes were withdrawn at the rate of \$1. Yo Gin-Ken (New Mexican Silver Dollar) to 81 Sen. In the 30th year of Meiji laws were passed restricting the amount of notes any financial organisation could issue. Also the system of having a reserve fund to guarantee that notes issued will be redeemable was introduced. This is an important step in building the Japanese economy on a firm foundation.

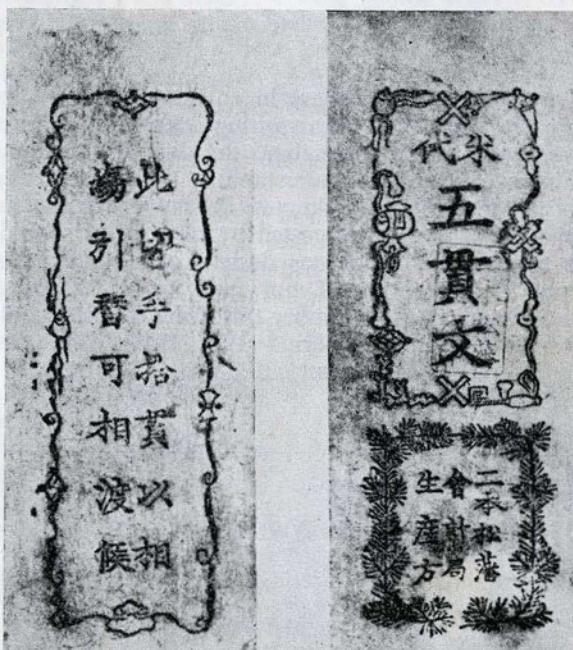


Figure 2. Komedai 5 Kanmon, Nihonmatsu Clan. n.d.

During the WWI Japan was not affected by the war which caused widespread economic slumps in Europe. To attract foreign capitals, the Government issued three kinds of auxiliary notes, they are 350 Sen, 20 Sen and 10 Sen. They were all withdrawn after the war.

In September of the 6th year of Ta Chen the Government passed a bill prohibiting the export of gold. The restriction was removed in January of the 5th year of Showa. However in December the same year the restriction was reinforced and has remained so until today.

The Hansatsu notes are the most popular among collectors of Japanese notes. Next to the Hansatsu notes are the unredeemable notes of the Meiji age. The older and more valuable notes are curiously enough not very welcomed by western collectors, probably because most of them are very expensive. But they are much treasured by Japanese collectors. Illustrated are four pieces of Japanese notes which should give the readers some idea about Japanese paper money.

The above Hansatsu notes are rare ones. They are not available even in Japan. Their estimated market values are Fig. 1 \$17.00, Fig 2 \$5.00.

From the Author

I have spent over ten years in collecting Chinese banknotes and have so far succeeded in acquiring over 4,000 different items of Chinese notes. I fully understand the difficulty encountered by a non-Chinese collector in understanding the history, design and other aspects of Chinese banknotes. In my correspondence with Dr. Arnold Keller, it was suggested by him that I should write a catalogue to explain the various designs of Chinese notes. After over a year's preparation, I am glad to announce that the catalogue will appear in December this year. It will include all the CBC notes issued in the period 1923-1949, each note being illustrated by real-size photos.

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Mafeking Siege Notes

by J. P. INESON

For 217 days the town of Mafeking lay besieged by the Boers, and by January 1900 conditions had gradually deteriorated. Three months had passed and as the result of hoarding by some of the inhabitants, trading currency had become scarce. Money was required for military payments, and as the future course of the siege could not be foreseen, the Commanding Officer, Colonel R. Baden-Powell ordered the issue of special currency redeemable on the resumption of Civil Law.

As far as the citizens of Mafeking were concerned, the story started on Thursday, January 25th when issue No. 58 of the Mafeking Mail carried the following General Order by Colonel Baden-Powell:—

"Mafeking 23rd January. Owing to the scarcity of silver it has been found necessary to issue a paper currency for some amounts (namely 3/-, 2/-, 1/-, 9d., 6d., and 3d.). This will be redeemable on the termination of the Siege, and is current for its full face value. All persons are therefore warned that refusing to accept, charging commission on, or paying less than the full face value of this currency is illegal, and will render the offender liable to severe penalties."

The first notes issued were in denominations of 1/-, 2/-, and 3/- only. They were prepared and issued by the Chief Paymaster Capt. H. Greener, whose signature they also bore. It was also found necessary to provide notes for 10/- and £1.



The £1 Note

The first design for the £1 note, showing a man with a field gun and another with a Maxim gun, was drawn by Colonel Baden-Powell on copper, and then etched out with acid. Unfortunately, when it came to print the notes, not enough pressure could be obtained to get a clear reproduction, even though it was placed through a mangle.

Mr. C. Riesle, the local watchmaker, was then asked to engrave a woodcut from Colonel Baden-Powell's design. This was done by making a block out of a croquet mallet cut in half. After trial printings, it was found that this impression was also ineffective, and the design was not utilised for the £1 note, but with modifications it was however used for the 10/- note.

I have traced two different trial printings of these £1 notes where Mr. Riesle's woodcuts are used. One is numbered C.4203, and has the value and the woodcuts printed in red and the wording in black. The other note which is much smaller, shows no number although the prefix No. C is positioned on both sides. In both instances neither of them are signed.

Colonel Baden-Powell then designed a different £1 note showing the Union Flag flying above the defenders, the "Wolf" (a gun which was made in the local workshops) with shells and a Mafeking woman holding a baby. The drawing and the printed wording were then mounted in a frame ready for photographing, and glass negatives made, as it was decided to produce these photographically by the ferro-prussiate or blueprint process. The printing was done on ordinary notepaper by Mr. E. C. Ross and the notes were produced in a similar way to the Mafeking Stamps which were issued in April and May.

The £1 notes were printed at the rate of approximately 20 a day. They were hand numbered at the top on both the right and left sides. It is not definitely known how many negatives were made, but at least three varieties exist, the differences being caused by the progressive curling, due to heat, of the constituent parts of the paste up.

Various types of ordinary notepaper were used and therefore a number of different watermarks exist including "Charter Vellum" and the Bechuanaland Protectorate Seal containing the Royal Coat of Arms.

The 10/- notes

The design which was originally planned for the £1 note was used for the 10/- note. These notes were printed with green ink on white paper, and dated "March 1900". The sketch of the gunner on the right hand side incorporates the engraver's initials "C.R.". Two varieties of these notes exist, one with the letter "d" omitted in the word "commanding", and in the other the spelling has been corrected.

With regard to the two varieties of the 10/- note, it has been said that a number of notes were printed before the missing



letter "d" was noticed. How many it is not known, but the lowest serial number I have traced is "1176" and the highest is "2383" which could give a figure of nearly 1,200 of this variety. Although I have recorded 40 other 10/- notes, none appear between my known numbers with a missing "d". As notes were issued with a "d" before number 1176, this could have something to do with the storage, as it is known they were kept in an uncompleted state until they were required. Until I have received details of many more serial numbers, it will be difficult to give an opinion concerning this variety.

The "Low-value" Notes

The 1/-, 2/- and 3/- notes were printed on white "Croxley" writing paper in blue ink, with the values of the notes in a second colour (1/- Green 2/-, Brown and 3/- Red.)

The 1/- and 2/- notes were issued in a "January" and "February" series and the 3/- note in a "January" series only. The January series had the stamped number of the notes prefixed by "A" and the February series by "B".

Although the 1/- and 2/- notes were only issued in January and February, a March issue was prepared for distribution in case of further prolonged siege. I have corresponded with a gentleman in South Africa who has in his collection copies of the March 1900 1/- No. C.8038 and March 1900 2/- No. C.10711. In both cases neither of them are signed or embossed.

The 3/- note is known to exist with the numbers altered, and the author has seen four notes where this has happened. In each case the original number has been crossed out with two black bars and the new number printed above.

There are two varieties of each of the lower denominations, which suggests that the printing in blue of the basic notes

could have been printed in pairs or blocks of four. The latter seems more likely as some notes are perforated at the left edge, whereas others are not. The January ones are perforated on the left side, while the February issue only have a wing margin with two staple holes.

The first variety shows a break in the crown of the Royal Crest, also the full stop is outside the bracket after the words "Rhodesian Forces)". In the word "Civil" the first "i" has no dot and in the bottom left hand corner of the notes, a capital "I" is used in the word "MafekIng". The second variety does not show all these features, but in the word "BRANCH" there is a small capital "A". A further sub-variety is similar to the first but with no full stop after the date, but this could have been caused by its falling out during printing. It must be remembered that Mafeking was under continual bombardment by the Boers and conditions for printing must have been very difficult.

Control of issued notes

To make the notes valid for circulation they had to bear the embossed one penny revenue stamp of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The 1/-, 2/- and 3/- notes bore the facsimile signature of the Chief Paymaster Capt. Greener and the higher values i.e. 10/- and £1 notes, had also to bear the signature of Mr. R. Urry, the local Manager of the Standard Bank. All the £1 notes were hand signed and hand numbered. There appear to be at least four "Greener" facsimile blocks, although most notes of the same value appear to have the same signature.

From the report of a Court case in the Mafeking Mail, it is known that the stock of small denomination notes, and probably the 10/- and £1 ones as well, were kept in an underground office, under the control of Capt. Greener and Sergeant-Major Jollie. The necessary "Bechuanaland Protectorate" embossed stamp, together with the serial number and the signature to make them valid, were added as, and when the notes were put into circulation.

It is of interest that the court case referred to, and reported in the Mafeking Mail No. 87 of the 7th March, concerned the theft of some of these uncompleted notes by Sergeant-Major Jollie's native "boy" Jim Phuthego, who abstracted some £5 worth one morning and then tried to pass them in the town. The lack of numbers and signatures on the notes being noted by the shopkeepers, he was arrested and convicted of theft in obtaining goods by false pretences. The sentence was 20 lashes and three months hard labour.

Quantity of notes issued and redeemed

From the records of the Standard Bank of South Africa, I have received the following information:—

"The numbers of all notes were entered in a small register specially kept for the purpose by the Standard Bank, and each note bore an inscription to the effect that it would be "exchanged

for coin at the Mafeking Branch of the Standard Bank on the resumption of Civil Law."

The total issue of notes amounted to:—

£1	£ 683	0	0	(i.e. 683 notes)
10/-	£3500	0	0	(i.e. 7000 notes)
1/-, 2/- & 3/-	£1045	7	0	(analysis of issue unknown)
	£5228	7	0	

On March 10th, 1901, Capt. Greener rendered his account of unredeemable notes, and reported that only just over £50 worth had been exchanged, and in fact not one £1 note had been returned nearly one year after the siege.

On December 31st, 1907 the following remained outstanding:

£1	£ 639	0	0	
10/-	£3086	10	0	
1/-, 2/- & 3/-	£ 980	13	0	
	£4706	3	0	

The total notes redeemed up to 1907, therefore only amounted to £522. A notice was then published by the Chief Accountant of the South African branch of the Standard Bank Ltd., stating that claims in respect of these notes would lapse after 15th September, 1910.

During September 1907, the Mafeking Branch of the Standard Bank inadvertently cashed four notes of the 10/- denomination bearing numbers other than those advertised by the Paymaster during the siege as having been issued. To all appearances these notes were genuine. They contained the embossed stamp of the Bechuanaland Government, and, on their being submitted to Captain Greener (by then a Colonel on the staff of the South African Constabulary at Johannesburg), he agreed that they appeared to be in order, but that he could throw no light on the apparent discrepancy in the numbers.

Further enquiries of Colonel Greener and of the printers in whose offices the notes were manufactured elicited the fact that in addition to the 7,000 10/- notes originally issued, a further supply had actually been printed and were on hand at the time of the relief of Mafeking. These extra notes, 836 in all (numbers 7001-7836 of the 10/- denomination) were handed to the Paymaster, but not being required for issue purposes, remained with the record of the Pay Office.

It is not known what finally happened to these notes, but a collector in South Africa has note No. 7250 which has been reassembled, after having been cut into four pieces in an endeavour to make it unserviceable. This note was printed on the back a letterheading of the Rhodesian Railways Ltd., Loco Workshops Office, Mafeking, showing that all types of paper

available at the time of the siege were utilised! The note is signed and bears the embossed 1d. revenue stamp.

The four notes that were cashed, bore the numbers 7081–7084 and it was traced that they were presented by a relative of one Schreiber, who was a clerk in Colonel Greener's office during the siege.

Analysis of quantities of "low value" notes issued

From the total issue of each value, the quantity of £1 and 10/- notes has been confirmed by the serial numbers recorded by the author during the last few years. The issued quantity of the low values i.e. 1/-, 2/-, and 3/- are given only as a total figure of £1,045 7s. 0d. Considering the known serial numbers of the low denomination notes, it would appear that the "A" and "B" prefixes do not affect the numerical serialisation; of the lowest and highest numbers that I have traced, being as follows:—

1/-	A.1286—A.5304
	B.5957—B.7903
2/-	A.5302—A.6909
	B.7449—B.10685
3/-	A.3021—A.3843

A logical assumption is that the 1/- notes started at A.1000 (or 1001); the 2/- notes at A.5000 (or 5001) and the 3/- notes at A.3000 or (3001). For accounting reasons it would seem likely that they started with the odd one instead of a round figure.

Taking the highest recorded serial numbers as above, the following calculation emerges:—

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1/- & \text{A.1001—B.7903} = 6902 \times 1/- = & 6902/- \\ 2/- & \text{A.5001—B.1068} = 5684 \times 2/- = & 11368/- \\ 3/- & \text{A.3001—A.3843} = 842 \times 3/- = & 2526/- \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{10em}} \quad 20,796/- = \text{£1039 } 16 \text{ } 0$$

This figure of £1,039 16s. 0d. is only £5 11s. 0d. short of the banks declared issue value of £1045 7s. 0d. It is interesting to note the comparative scarcity value of the 3/- note and £1 note against the 1/-, 2/- and 10/- notes. This has also been reflected in the numbers of notes and I have recorded in the hands of museums and fellow collectors which are:—

1/-	...	...	...	...	43
2/-	...	...	...	...	43
3/-	...	...	...	...	22
10/- (with "d")	...	...	...	...	37
10/- (without "d")	...	...	...	...	16
£1	...	...	...	...	22

(The 3/- notes include those with their numbers altered)

Conclusion

As each issue of notes were made, Capt. Greener the Chief Paymaster paid a cheque to the Standard Bank. This was to cover the money that the Bank promised to pay when the notes were exchanged on the resumption of Civil Law.

The fact that the Bank had received the full value of all notes issued, was overlooked at the end of the Siege until January 1908 when only £638 had been paid out leaving a balance of £4,590 outstanding.

The circumstances were reported to the War Office and thereupon the Bank repaid the whole of the outstanding amount.

Souvenirs were being collected by people of Mafeking even during the Siege itself, and the banknotes proved to be very popular. In fact the special stamps were even offered for sale in the Mafeking Mail before the Siege was finished.

I would be interested to hear from anybody who owns or knows the whereabouts of any of these siege notes, so that their numbers can be recorded. In particular I would like to know of any higher or lower serial numbers than those I have listed above.

John Ineson, "Shrublands", Newmans Green, Acton, Sudbury, Suffolk.

(I would like to acknowledge with thanks the considerable help I have received from collectors and museums throughout the world and in particular Messrs. W. Bergman, D. Jefferies, J. Peters, F. Philipson, J. D. Roake, N. Rowe and The Standard Bank Ltd.)

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Straits Settlements Currency Notes (from 1898 to 1935)

From \$100.00 to \$1.00	Size
1. \$5.00 Issued 1-9-1898 Black Prints on Cream White Paper.	L7.7in. x 4.8in. V.R.
2. A. \$10.00 Issued 1-2-1901 Blue Prints on Cream White Paper.	L8in. x 4½in. V.R.
B. \$5.00 Issued 1-2-1901 Black Prints on Cream White Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. R.
C. \$1.00 Issued 1-9-1906 Black Prints on Cream White Paper.	L4.8in. x 2½in. V.R.
3. \$5.00 Issued 8-6-1909 Black Prints on Light Green Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. V.R.
4. A. \$10.00 Issued 17-3-1911 Blue and Black Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 4½in. V.R.
B. \$5.00 Issued 17-3-1911 Black Prints on Light Brown Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. V.R.
C. \$1.00 Issued 17-3-1911 Black Prints on Cream White Paper.	L4.8in. x 2½in. V.R.
5. A. \$10.00 Issued 10-7-1916 Dark Blue Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 4½in. R.
B. \$5.00 Issued 10-7-1916 Black Prints on Light Brown Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. R.
C. \$1.00 Issued 10-7-1916 Black Prints on Cream White Paper.	L4.8in. x 3in. V.S.
Type No. 5C are also issued in the year 1915. Design and colour are the same.	R.
6. A. \$10.00 Issued 20-9-1921 Royal Blue Prints on Light Blue Paper.	L8in. x 4½in. R.
B. \$5.00 Issued 20-9-1921 Black Prints on Light Brown Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. R.
C. \$1.00 Issued 20-9-1921 Black Prints on Red Paper.	L4.8in. x 2½in. V.S.
Type No. 6A, B, C were also issued in the year 1924. Design and colour the same.	
7. A. \$100.00 From 1925-1927 Red and Light Green Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5in. R.
B. \$50.00 From 1925-1927 Dark Blue and Grey Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5in. R.
C. \$10.00 From 1-1-1925 Purple and Light Green Prints on White Paper.	L6½in. x 4in. S.
D. \$5.00 From 1-1-1925 Green Prints on White Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. R.
E. \$1.00 From 1-1-1925 Red Prints on White Paper.	L4.8in. x 2½in. V.S.
Type No. 7C, D, E were also issued in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Design and colour the same.	
8. A. \$10.00 Issued 1-1-1931 Green and Orange Prints on White Paper.	L6½in. x 3½in. V.S.
B. \$5.00 Issued 1-1-1931 Purple Prints on White Paper.	L5.4in. x 3in. V.S.
C. \$1.00 Issued 1-1-1931 Dark Blue Prints on White Paper.	L5in. x 2½in. V.S.
Type No. 8A, B, C, showing the Effigy of George V were also issued in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. Design and colour the same. 1934 and 1935 issue are easier to obtain than the earlier issue.	

Straits Settlements Currency Notes (from 1917 to 1920)

Below \$1.00	Size
1. 25 cents January 1918 Black Prints on Orange Paper.	L4.7in. x 3in. V.S.

2. 10 cents October 1917 Yellow and Green Prints on White Thick Paper. L4.7in. x 3in. V.S.
Type No. 2 are also issued in the year 1918. Design and colour the same.
3. 10 cents 1919 Yellow and Green Prints on White Thick Paper. L4.7in. x 3in. S.
Type No. 3 are also issued in 1920. Design and colour are the same.
Type No. 2 and 3 are the same in design and colour except with different signature.
4. 10 cents 14-10-1919 Pale Green and Red Prints on White Paper. L4.3in. x 2½in. S.
Type No. 4 has a variety between the signature. One Printed A.G. Treasurer, the other later issued Treasurer.

BRITISH MALAYA CURRENCY NOTES (from 1940 to 1959)

All the Notes below from Item 1A to 3D show the Effigy of George VI.

From \$10.00 to 1 Cent

			Size
1. A.	\$10.00 1-1-1940	Purple and Orange Prints.	L6in. x 3.3in. S.
B.	\$5.00 1-1-1940	Blue Prints on White Paper.	L5.4in x 3in. E.R.
C.	\$1.00 1-1-1940	Green Prints on White Paper.	L5in. x 2½in. V.R.
D.	.25c 1-9-1940	Green Prints on White Paper.	L4.5in. x 3in. V.S.
E.	.10c 1-9-1940	Blue, Purple and Pink Prints on White Paper.	L4.5in. x 2.2in. S.
2. A.	\$10.00 1-7-1941	Red, Orange and Light Grey Prints on White Paper.	L6in. x 3.3in. N.I.C.
B.	\$5.00 1-7-1941	Green Prints on White Paper.	L5.4in. x 3in. N.I.C.
C.	\$1.00 1-7-1941	Blue Prints with Orange on White Paper.	L5in. x 2½in. N.I.C.
D.	.50c 1-7-1941	Purple Prints on White Paper.	L4.8in. x 3.2in. N.I.C.
E.	.20c 1-7-1941	Orange, Pink and Light Brown Prints on White Paper.	L4.3in. x 3in. N.I.C.
F.	.10c 1-7-1941	Light Blue and Pink Prints on White Paper.	L4in. x 2.5in. N.I.C.
G.	.05c 1-7-1941	Red and Pink Prints on White Paper.	L4in. x 2½in. N.I.C.
H.	.01c 1-7-1941	Purple and Orange on White Paper.	L3.4in. x 2in. N.I.C.

From Item 2A to 2H in Unc. will worth around U.S. \$15.00 to U.S. \$20.00 per set.

3. A.	£10,000.00 1942	Green and Light Brown Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5.2in. E.R.
B.	\$1,000.00 1-7-1942	Blue Black and Purple Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5.2in. V.R.
C.	\$100.00 1-7-1942	Red and Green Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5.2in. V.S.
D.	\$50.00 1-7-1942	Blue and Purple Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5.2in. V.S.
4. A.	\$1,000.00 1-3-1952	Light Green and Light Orange Prints on White Paper.	L8in. x 5.4in. F.I.C.
B.	\$100.00 1-3-1952	Purple Prints on White Paper.	L5.7in. x 3.4in. F.I.C.
C.	\$50.00 1-3-1952	Blue Prints on White Paper.	L5.7in. x 3.4in. F.I.C.

- D. \$10.00 1-3-1952 Red, Green and Orange Prints on White Paper. L5.3in. x 3in. F.I.C.
 E. \$5.00 1-3-1952 Green Prints on White Paper. L5in. x 2.8in. F.I.C.
 F. \$1.00 1-3-1952 Blue and Light Orange on White Paper. L4.8in. x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. F.I.C.
 Above Notes from Item 4A to 4F show the Effigy of Elizabeth II.
 5. A. \$10.00 1-3-1961 Red and Light Dark Brown on White Paper. L5.2in. x 3.1in. F.I.C.
 B. \$1.00 1-3-1959 Dark Blue and Pink on White Paper. L4.8in. x 2.5in. F.I.C.

From Items No. 1 to No. 5 issued by The Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya and British Borneo. All Notes are legal tender in The Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo.

MALAYSIA CURRENCY NOTES. ISSUED IN 1967 NOT DATED

1. A. \$100.00 Purple Prints on White Paper. L5.7in. x 4in. P.C.
 B. \$50.00 Blue Prints on White Paper. L5.7in. x 3.4in. P.C.
 C. \$10.00 Red and Light Brown Prints on White Paper. L5.2in. x 3.1in. P.C.
 D. \$5.00 Green and Light Orange Prints on White Paper. L5in. x 2.8in. P.C.
 E. \$1.00 Blue Prints with Red and Purple Match on White Paper. L4.8in. x 2.5in. P.C.

From No. 1A to 1E issued by The Bank Negara of Malaysia. All Notes are legal tender in the States of Malaysia. Can also be used in Singapore and Brunei.

Extremely Rare will worth U.S. \$200 to U.S. \$5,000.00 depending on face value.

Very Rare will worth U.S. \$60.00 to U.S. \$500.00 depending on the face value.

Rare will worth U.S. \$30.00 to U.S. \$60.00 depending on the face value.

Very Scarce will worth U.S. \$12.00 to U.S. \$50.00 depending on the face value.

Scarce will worth U.S. \$8.00 to U.S. \$30.00 depending on the face value. Not In Circulation in Unc. condition will worth three to four times above face value.

Few In Circulation in Unc. condition will worth one to two times above face value.

Present Currency in Unc. condition can be obtained at face value.

Abbreviations

- E.R. = Extremely Rare
- V.R. = Very Rare
- R. = Rare
- V.S. = Very Scarce
- S. = Scarce
- N.I.C. = Not In Circulation
- F.I.C. = Few In Circulation
- P.C. = Present Currency

IDENTIFICATION OF STRAIT SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY NOTES

Obverse: The Government Of The Straits Settlements Promise to Pay The Bearer on Demand (Value).

At Singapore Local Currency For The Value Received.

Year Of Issued. Signatures of Currency Commissioners.

The values of these notes were printed in Jawi and Chinese Characters on the obverse side.

Reverse: A Tiger surround by wreath with four Malay Knives pointed from four corners towards the tiger. (The Malays' knife so call from four corners towards the tiger. (The Malays' knife so call "Kris".)

IDENTIFICATION OF BRITISH MALAYA CURRENCY NOTES

Obverse: Board Of Commissioners Of Currency Malay.
Value in Words.
Value in Figure.
Year of Issued.
Signature of Chairman of The Commissioners.

Kings Issued

Reverse: Shown the emblems 11 States consist of Straits Settlements, Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, Perlis, Johore, Kelantan, Brunei and Trengganu.

Queen's Issued

Reverse: Shown 16 emblems consisted of Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Perak, Pahang, Malacca, Sarawak, Brunei, Kelantan, Perlis, North Borneo, Johore, Trengganu, Penang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah.

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS OF STRAIT SETTLEMENTS AND MALAYA CURRENCY NOTES

Currency Notes of Strait Settlements from \$100.00 to \$1.00 Values

Item No. 1A to No. 7E by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., London.
Item No. 8A to 8C by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Engravers, New Malden, Surrey, England.

Currency Notes of Strait Settlements below \$1.00 Values

Item No. 1 to 3 by The Straits Settlements Governments Printing Department, Singapore.
Item No. 4 by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

Currency Notes of British Malaya from \$10,000.00 to 1 Cent

Item No. 1A to 1C by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
Item No. 1D to 1E by The Survey Department (Federated Malay States).
Item No. 2A to 2C by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
Item No. 2D to 2H by Thomas De La Rue, London.
Item No. 3A to 3D by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., New Malden, Engravers, Surrey, England.
Item No. 4A to 4F by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
Item No. 5A to 5B by Thomas De La Rue, London.
Item No. 5B were also printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., New Malden, Engravers, Surrey, England.

Currency Notes of Malaysia Issued in 1967, June 12th

Item No. 1A to 1C by Thomas De La Rue, London.
Item No. 1D to 1E by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., New Malden, Engravers, Surrey, England.
By C. C. LOW, G.P.O. Box 711, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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REVIEWS

A History of the Regular Banknote Issues of South Africa.
By W. BERGMAN

(5 The Clovers, Culver Street, Oranjezicht, Cape Town,
South Africa.)

Mr. W. Bergman, well-known South African Numismatist—and president of the South African Numismatic Association, has produced an excellent work which not only catalogues the many different issues of paper money in South Africa's history but also gives an interesting and comprehensive account of the various banks and reasons for note issues. A privately produced work it is desirable to all collectors of paper money.

Papiergele

By ALBERT PICK (Price £7)

Albert Pick is a member of the International Banknote Society and his work Papiergele is without any question the finest book on the history of paper money generally that has ever been produced. Over 450 pages on art paper it is profusely illustrated and many of the 245 illustrations are in full colour of the highest quality. Any collector who absorbs the information in this book is well on the way to being an expert! The book is written in an interesting and readable way and shows the tremendous fascination that paper money holds. It is, of course, written in the German tongue, but for those who can read the language this book is going to be a "must". Credit must also go to the publishers, Klinkhardt and Biermann, Braunschweig for an exceptionally well laid-out and produced book.

WORLD WAR TWO AXIS MILITARY CURRENCY
by Raymond S. Toy and Bob Meyer.

This is another excellent work by these authors who previously published "World War Two Allied Military Currency" which has virtually become the accepted standard reference work for these interesting issues. The work apart from giving valuations (and there is a marked increase in many notes) and listings is also a mine of information regarding the lesser known notes—and it is this information which makes it a really desirable book because collectors like to know as much as they can about their notes and this book provides many of the answers.

Banknotes of the World Vol. I A-C
By GEORGE STEN

George Sten, a founder member of the International Banknote Society has now produced the first volume of his enormous task of cataloguing the world's paper money. The fact that Vol. I only gets as far as the letter C shows how comprehensive his cataloguing is. For the many collectors of Chinese paper money this is going to be a most welcome work. George Sten is the

author of Paper Money Encyclopaedia which was so well received that it sold out pretty soon after being published. His new work is much more detailed, painstakingly accurate and carefully produced. It will almost certainly become a standard reference work.

Catalogue Published on Hong Kong Coinage
BY JERRY REMICK, Box 183, 2900 Quatre Bourgeois, Quebec
10, PQ, Canada.

STANDARD CATALOGUE HONG KONG COINS AND
CURRENCY NOTES and BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS
by Antonio B. De Sousa 75, 77 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong
\$2.00 U.S., 47 pages illustrated, 1967.

Mr. De Sousa's catalogue covers the Hong Kong currency coinage issued between 1863 and 1965 in the accepted manner of a detailed catalogue. All type coins are illustrated. Mintage figures are given. Coins are priced in United States dollars in seven conditions from good through proof. Several pages are devoted to the British trade dollar in which a priced listing is given and a listing of overdates is also given (the latter the work of the well known numismatist H. Chang).

The entire last half of the Catalogue is devoted to an illustrated and priced list of the banknotes issued by the Government of Hong Kong and the \$1.00 Banknotes issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Banknotes issued by the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank, and banknotes above £1.00 as issued by the Honk Kong and Shanghai Bank are not given in this catalogue but will be given in subsequent issues of the catalogue.

GUIDEBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COINS by Jerome Remick and Somer James.

This 310 page book is the only comprehensive catalogue which prices the coins of the 80 British Commonwealth countries in six grades for all dates and types. As such it has been eagerly awaited since the original announcement of its publication.

The book incorporates all of the Guidebook of Canadian Coins Paper Money and Tokens, the Guidebook of Modern British Coins and the Guidebook of Australia and New Zealand Coins, plus which it now contains the mintages and values for thousands of coins of an additional 75 countries.

Mr. Jerome Remick, the co-author, is a well-known authority on the 19th and 20th century coins of the British Commonwealth and has incorporated in this volume all his previous articles and pamphlets on individual countries, plus much additional information.

The retail price has been set at \$4.50.

Spink & Son Ltd. of King Street, St. James's, London, England, are the European and British distributors.

SECRETARY'S PAGE

GREETINGS from your new and somewhat bewildered Secretary.

At this point all I can promise is an earnest effort to make this office a smooth-running efficient one. In order to do this I will need the help of every member. If you have a complaint write to me what it is and I shall try to get the matter adjusted.

On the other hand if your dues are in arrears please pay up for 1967 so we can start 1968 with a clean slate. In 1968 I expect to send out dues statements to help our members keep track of this very important matter.

An organization is made strong by the enthusiasm and support of its members. We need the help of every member if the IBNS is to be the vital organization it should be. Your officers can do only part of the job, they can guide but it is YOU, the members, who have the responsibility for our growth and development.

Do you share your knowledge with others? Our Editor likes full length articles, of course, but not all of us have the ability to write a learned article. What about a few lines describing that "SPECIAL" note you have tucked away? We can all send him such information.

With this number of the IBNS magazine you will find a Membership Application Blank. Pass it along to one of your friends and interest him in joining our Society. Don't neglect the beginner; he has much to gain from a membership.

What will you do to promote the growth and service of the IBNS?

Advert. Seek all currency issued during the last World War (1940-45); give other coins or notes in exchange. Please write to Roger Decamps, P.O. Box 24, Malines, Belgium.

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FIRST BANKNOTES FOR MALAYSIA ISSUED ON JUNE 12, 1967

Mr. Chew Keng Ban, of G.P.O. Box 177, Singapore, informs me that the first banknotes for Malaysia were issued on June 12, 1967. They will be of the following denominations \$1.00 (Blue), \$5.00 (Green), \$10.00 (red), \$50.00 (Blue and Grey) and \$100.00 (Violet). The banknotes will show the portrait of the first Yang di Portuan Agong (King) of Malaysia on the right hand side of the obverse and a water-mark on the left. The Malaysia dollar is equivalent to \$0.33 U.S. Although Singapore is no longer a member of Malaysia, it will use the new coinage and banknotes of Malaysia. Coins of 1c., 5c., 10c., 20c. and 50c. denomination will be issued at the same time.

WHY NOT collect the most over-looked paper money series of our time—World War Two Military Currency? There are now two guides covering approximately 1,000 different issues available to you:

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(2) 2nd Edition, 79 page, illustrated book, "WORLD WAR TWO ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY" with valuations, \$2.00 Post paid.

Order from your dealer or Raymond S. Toy, 992 Hacienda Dr., El Cajon, Calif. 92020 Notice to collectors and dealers in the European area: for faster service, order from my exclusive distributor for Europe; Mevius & Hirschhorn, Utrechtsestraat 115, Amsterdam, Holland. Thank you.

THE STORY OF A PIONEER COLLECTOR

(Continued)

(Dr. Arnold Keller)

In 1917 I met George Pflumer in Hameln. Pflumer had, besides a collection of coins of his home city Hameln, about which he wrote a book, an excellent collection of old paper money. He was agent for a great vine house; had often to travel and on these occasions made acquisitions of paper money. He offered me a collection of about 300 old paper notes. As I said before, I had not the money for such a purchase, but he allowed me to pay the amount in part with notes from 1914 and others.

So I now had without much financial expense, a fundamental collection of paper money before 1914. Because I paid my debts promptly I soon gained the confidence of Mr. Pflumer and this resulted, on his death in 1925, in my being offered his collection by his daughter. I could not afford such a big collection but she gave me the order to find purchasers. For a full year I tried to interest German Museums, Bibliothecs and other institutions and then Austrian, but without results. As it was evidently impossible to save this magnificent collection for Germany I offered it to the Marquess of Bute, and the collection was thus sold.

Until this time I had had no literature on paper money but Mr. Pflumer had indicated some titles and after his death I was able to acquire these from his daughter.

The issues of small nominal in 1916/17 and then 1918 which I was collecting were getting more and more. Rotmann installed a service to procure all new issues for himself, Mr. Meyn in Hamburg and me. In this way I received many old good issues.

Also from time to time I was able to get foreign notes. The first such lot I bought in Munchen from the shopwindow of a small bank. Then I became acquainted with a soldier stationed in Belgium who sent me city notes for just a little over the nominal. Later I was to acquire his complete collection. In the coin cabinet at Munchen, where I prepared for my dissertation, I found an excellent collection of Belgian emergency issues of 1914/15 which the German bank administration in Belgium had formed for some German coin cabinets. I made full notes with the intention of later publishing a catalogue—but this I was only able to do in 1952.

Soon after 1917 a redactor in Vienna published a journal about the war issues in all countries and later a catalogue. I collaborated with him but the journal was only to exist for two years. In 1919 a new journal was founded in Munchen, entitled "Das Notgeld". At first it was published monthly, then fortnightly. First it was published by a stamp publisher, then by an idealist. I continued editing the journal until 1937—and at one time printed it myself on a printing machine.

With the end of 1918 a new wave of local emergency notes was spread over Germany, this time in high nominal, mostly from 5 to 50 marks, but sometimes 1, 2 and 100 marks. The cause was the start of the inflation which followed the lost war. The German State printery was not able to print the quantity needed and private printing companies were ordered to print for the State. Finally the Reichsbank ordered all cities to issue their own notes. This was a disaster to collectors! I could hardly afford the 15 marks needed to buy a crisp 5 and 10 mark note from Munchen for my specialised collection; indeed I had to part with them (but later on I again acquired these notes). But after the notes were taken out of circulation collectors were able to write to the cities for them. Naturally the notes then sold were cancelled by perforating or punching or cutting—and are not worth so much as uncancelled issues.

In 1918 I was commissioned by a coin dealer to write a catalogue about the small city notes. I wrote it and with time this catalogue reached six editions. The first contained 59 pages describing 1,082 local emissions. The 6th edition (1955) contained 576 pages and about 3,900 issues. Then followed catalogues about the notes from 1914/15, the coined emergency issues, the great notes of 1918/19, coins and notes issued for the prisoner-of-war camps etc.

Having finished my studies I now obtained an order from my home city Freiburg to arrange her universal coin collection for the exhibition to mark her 800 years Jubilee. I needed two summers for this work. On my advice the collection was sold and with the proceeds we purchased coins belonging to the area of the city. Two great exhibition boards were constructed. Speaking with the upholsterer I found that he was paid double for his work compared to my scientific work!

It was my hope to obtain a position in one of the six or more German coin cabinets. But after the lost war there were not positions being offered—and when one became free it went to the daughter of the director. Then some coin dealers proposed to me that I begin a coin shop in Berlin and I accepted. They gave 90 per cent and I only 10 per cent. But they wanted my name. This shop I had from 1922 until 1925 but it was no pleasure for me.

I was more interested to define what is a coin, who had made it and search for information than to buy and sell. So I was glad in 1925 when the shop owner needed the rooms for himself and I had to give up the shop. I had to pay back the dealers who had helped me and then I was free and could buy a little house in the city where I could live as I wished—and where we still live.

But the sale of Notgeld was diminishing always and brought me in not enough with which to live. We had 3,500 qm. garden and I decided to use this space and began a poultry farm but with little success. Then in 1930 I started a mink farm. With this I had more luck and in ten years the farm looked like being a great concern. But then came the war and destroyed all. When I returned in 1945 not one mink from the 600 which I had built up lived. And the "Lastenausgleich" (compensation for war losses) would pay me nothing.

Still I had a coin shop in the city. We had albums in the shop from which buyers could make their choice. Offers of collections came.

(To be continued)

GEORGE J. STEN

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